OF THE ANTIS. States That Have Given School Suffrage to Women Have Never Taken It Back -- Mrs. Johnson's Mistake About Womers Voters in Cleveland-A Suggested Purnshment

for Wife Beaters-A Railroad Woman. The advocates of suffrage for women are always glad to have the "antis" put the ir objeclocs into some definite form instead of deal ing in the usual slittering generalities which are as difficult to combat as Don Quixote's etadmills. The article of Helen Kendrick Johnson in THE SUN of Jack 20 contalts some remarkable statem ants. One of these is that "the States which I me been first o grant school suffrage to wo man are those which have most persistently and emphatieally withheld from her cor stitutional suffrage." intending to conver the idea that the States which have tried partial suffrage for women have refused to increase it. What are

In 1831 Kansas gave school suffrage to women and in 1887 extended '.o them municipal uffrage. In 1870 Colorado gave school suffrace and in 1803, by a lorge majority of the posular vote, conferred the full franchise. In 1850 Wyoming gave the "ull Territorial ballot, and twenty years later. by unanimous vote of the Legislature, refuse i to accept Statehood unless she could have it with equal suffrage for her women. In U 378 Oregon gave school suffrage, and a few d ays ago her Legislature by a vote of 50 to 0 to the House and 25 to 1 in the Senate, submitted an amendment for full suffrage. The worsen of Utah voted from 1860 to 1880, when they were arbitrarily disfranchised by the Edmunds bill. When the conventions were held in 1895 to form a State Constitution all four of the political parties in forsed woman suffrage and it was carried by an overwhelming majority when submitted to

the male voter s. Women now have school suffrage in twenty six States, 'mstead of twenty-two, as Mrs Johnson said. In every case this was conferred by the Legislature, which could at any time take !', away, but in not one instance has this ever been done. On the contrary, every year seer, new States added to the list. Mrs. Johnson declared that women who possess the school 'ranchise do not use it, and presented a startling array of statistics. It is impossible to verify all of these figures without much time and trouble, but one statement was so incredible as to warrant an investigation. bogs county (Cleveland), O., in 1888, only sighty-two women registered and twenty voted. It cost the State \$15,000 to register these eighty-two women." A letter ad-dressed to the Board of Elections, Cleveland, O. brought this answer from its Secretary, Edward W. Horn:

in the school election held in this city in April, 1898, there were 5,780 women registered and 4,831 women voted at the election. It cost the city in round numbers about \$1,200 to register and receive the votes of these women.

With all due respect to Mrs. Johnson, one must assert that such an astounding misstatement as this easts discredit on all the figures quoted.

Mrs. Johnson criticises the women of Chicago for not voting in greater numbers for school officers. "when these include the trustees of Chicago University." The fact is that these trustees elect their own successors-the board is self-perpetuating.

It is decidedly an unfair comparison to give the number of women who are eligible to vote for school officers and the number who actually avail themselves of this privilege, unless the ratio of men actually voting for them is also submitted. It is true that the majority of women do not exercise the school suffrage, but it must be remembered that in order to have even this little fragment women must go through all the formalities that entitle men to vote for every officer from constable to President of the United States. They must register, often having to make more than one trip for this ourpose, show their tax receipt, and in some places pay a poil tax, simply to vote for school trustees. How many men would go to this trouble for merely this privilege?

After women have had this experience several times they find that school boards are not contabled by the comparatively few women women do not exercise the school suffrage,

After women have had this experience several times they find that school boards are not controlled by the comparatively few women who vote for them, but by that constituency which stands behind the Common Council, the Mavor and the other-city and county officials. Therefore, in time, they are ant to ignore this commaratively unimportant privilege except when there is some unusual issue at stake. Then, they turn cut in large numbers and often hold the balance of power. There are, however, many localities where the votes of women and the election of women on the School Board have brought about numerous much-needed improvements in school matters.

Where women have the full franchise there is no complaint of their lack of interest. In Wyoming for thirty years the statistics show that a larger per cent, of women than of men have voted at every election. In Colorado and Idaho this has been true ever since women were enfranchised, and in addition to this they insist upon the men voring. If this is the case in those Western States where conditions are very difficualt, even more may be expected in the Eastern and Middle States when women are permitted a voice in the great public questions of the day.

That women already are interested in these questions no one could have doubted who sat in the Senate gallery last. Monday during the debate on the place treaty. In the face of a blinding snowstorm not hundreds but thousands of them made their way to the Capitol. They filled the sears, they sat upon the stens and through every open door a waiting line could be seen, hording that somebody would grow tired and leave a vacant seat. But no body did, and for hours they listened with the most intense interest to the glowing oratory that was, perchance, to change the destinies of the nation. Over and over again each speaker declared with solemn carnestness. It shall east my ve the interest for or against the treaty; and one there another read impressively the instructions from the Legislature of his State, backed by the imperative demands of their constity ents. In all this there was not the slighty-t impress of a woman's mind or a woman's wish. No woman could say "I goat my four citizens of the United States, selected from among the most prominent, but among them was not one woman. Why? Not because there are not women in this country distinguished for intellectual ability and grasp of public affairs, but because their names attached to such a petition would not add one tota to its weight. Indeed, they would detract from it in the eyes of many, and more than one signer of this very petition would object to being classed with women in his attitude upon public questions. We are forced to accept as a reason for these things the fact chan one signer of this very petition would oblect to being classed with women in his attitude upon nublic questions. We are forced to
accert as a reason for these things the fact
that women have no political standing, and
therefore must necessarily be without influence upon nathers that must be settled
through political methods. Were they inrested with the same power, the opinions of
eminent women would be as much sought for
and carry as much strength as those of emibeil men. The action taken by organizations
of women upon national questions, instead of
being a subject of jest or indifference, as it is
now, would be as carefully heeded by politiciano and law-making bodies as that of the
freat organizations of men. The more intelligent and progressive among women fully realize this fact and that is why they are making
the struggle for enfranchisement in behalf of
those of their sex who do not understand its
importance and of those, also, who, fully comprehending it, are prevented from active elfort by the ilemands of home duties or of breadwinning occupations.

An account in the Baltimore American of three cases of wife-neating in that city in one day causes that paper to demand that the law in that State be enforced which punishes wife-besters by tying them to the whipping post and lashing them on the bare back. In these three cases one man was fined \$5, another a less sum and a short imprisonment; the third, who supplemented the thrashing by throwing his wife downstairs, was fined \$10 and sent to fail for four months. This means that his family will have \$10 less for their maintenance and that he will spend the winter months much more comfortably lodged and fed, in all probability, than they will be, and this without any exertion on his part. Not only is this unjust to all the parties directly conserned, but it is an immediation on the taxnayers, who must support such fellows as this in idleness. The runnishment does not fit the crime and the system is wrong, but the remedy will not be found in the whipping root. While it might create a terror that would diminish this one particular crime of wife-beating, the general effect would be to increase brutaity. The sixt of shysical torture begets a thirst for blood. This found its strongest exemplification during the reign of the guillotine, when men in a frenzy of tassion turned upon their neighbors and slew their best friends. It had expression

THE CAUSE OF WOMAN. in this country when witches were burned and "hereties" were whitped. The horrors of

in this country when witches were burned and Thereites' were whitped. The horrors of war always are repeated in a carnival of crime at home. One lynching vitiates the moral sense of a whole neighborhood.

Let the tublic become accustomed to the tortures of the whitping poat, administered in the name of law, and it would develop a spirit of crucity which would result in an increase of crimes against the person. The wife-beater should be deprived of his liberty and put at hard labor. This will be almost universally conceded; but this does not soive the broblem of how his family shall be supported in the meantline. Must they also become a public charge? Why can we not have a law that will take out of the proceeds of his labor enough to pay the expense he is causing the State, and apply the remainder to the maintenance of his family? If this were done there would be no temptation for the wife to pay his fine in order that he might help furnish the necessities of life; on the contrary it would be to her interest of receiving the money and equally sure of not receiving another beating. Thus the ends of justice would be much better served.

The W. C. T. U. of Indiana has been work.

receiving another beating. Thus the ends of justices would be much better served.

The W. C. T. U. of Indiana has been working to secure a woman suffrage amendment, and the Indiana polis Nenturel says: "The petitions were stacked up on the clerk's desk like cordwood." The National Suffrage Association, which is not taking any part in the proceedings, has been curious to see what marticular means would be employed to defeat it. The Judiciary Committee, to which the petitions were referred, reports that "inasmuch as another amendment was introduced prior to this one, it cannot come legally before this assembly, but it is recommended to the favorable consideration of the next." As the Legislature meets once in two years the women of Indiana will not vote for the next President.

The ladies having this matter in charge will be saved the labor and expense of a cammaign which, sithough it would be highly educational, hardly could hope to be successful. There are very few States whose laws are as favorable to women as are those of Indiana, thanks to Robert Date Owen, the most influential factor in framing its Constitution. The vast majority of the public school teachers are women and they also are found in nearly all departments except the elective offices. They have full privileges in all the colleges but one and (according to the writer's information) all the professions and professional sencols are open to them. There are women's clubs almost without number and the women are very broad and progressive. There is, as a natural sequence to all these opportunities, a strong and widespread sentiments in favor of enfranchisement, but it is practically unorganized and not available for campaign purposes. If the next two years should be devoted to thorough and judicious organization, beginning with the election precincts, and there should be hearty co-operation among women, it would be quite possible to carry a woman suffrage amendment in Indiana.

The California papers are enthusiastic over the San Joaquin and Tuolumne Railroad, begun last summer under the toanagement of Annie Kline Rikert, President. She has large mining interests in Tuolumne county and felt the pressing need of a railroad, as did the mine owners among men. The latter believed it to be an utter impossibility, but Mrs. Rikert went over the almost inaccessible route again and again on horseback, had the surveys made, bridges built, and the road is now well under way. She has handsome offices in San Francisco, where she directs her corps of engineers, contractors, &c. All of which information is respectfully submitted to the managers of the Chicago and Northwestern. The California papers are enthusiastic over

managers of the Chicago and Northwestern.

The Colored American disapproves of the election of Mrs. Ida Welis Barnett to the office of Financial Secretary of the Afro-American League, and thinks she should have had a position "more in keeping with the popular idea of woman's work and which would not interfere so disastrously with her domestic duties." There used to be a "popular idea" of the position of the colored man very different from that entertained at the present day. He should remember this and not insist upon defining the proper spiner for woman. Mrs. Barnett's husband, a lawyer of Chicago, is said to be extremely desirous that his wife should continue in the public work in which sho was so successful before her marriage. This anxious solicitude on the part of certain wise men in regard to the domestic duties of women would be quite touching if it were not—well, if it did not suggest that perhaps in the meantime they were neglecting their own.

A protest comes from Wyoning in regard to the statement made in this column that a Utah legislator was the first in history to cast a vote for a woman for a United States Senator. In 1803 the entire Populist vote of the Wyoning Legislature was cast for Mrs. Mary E. Bartlett of Cheyenne. Add another leaf to Wyoning's laurel wreath, which always will be worn by her as the first State also to enfranchise women.

The threatened slump in the matrimonial market of Arkansas is averted. The Supreme Court recently held that the husband is responsible for the antenuptial debts of the wife, but the Legislature has now passed a bill relieving him of this responsibility. It has taken women more than fifty years to have the laws annulled which seized their property to pay the husband's debts, and they can sympathize with those Arkansas men; but the latter are fortunate in having a Legislature of their own sex, which did not require half a century of urging to perform this little act of justice.

Washington, D. C., Feb. 11.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-STr.: I WAS very glad to note that P. P. N. had the courage to touch on Miss Harper's note of the antis using their husband's names.

The antis, we are used to being saddled with all the woes of womankind, because, for sooth, we are responsible. But to be accused of using our husband's names-that is delicious And do we? Am I less Mrs. John Smith than plain Mary Smith? I differ right there; my husband's name, prefixed by my own distinctive title of Mrs., is his no longer.

Mest of the haphazard statements thrown out by suffragists seem mere balt to draw out argument. Now if a woman with a salary of \$100 a month loves a man earning only \$50well, women do foolish things, we of the sex all know, but on the face of it, why cannot she use her brain to help him to rise in his own profession, instead of keeping on working herself. One thing Miss Harper overlooks: a woman must have brain to be able to command that salary; also self-respect. How long would the latter quality hold out if, after hearing a man promise before God to love, cherish and incidentally take care of her, she still west on in the same old ruts and helped keep him?

We antis do not profess any great amount

We antis do not profess any great amount of brain or sense. According to some accepted standards we surely have neither, for we fell in love (dreadtul) and married imore dreadtul; and bore children if am dying with shame to tell it); we never had our names in the papers, except berhaps when we entered the martysdom commonly called marriage; the glare of footlights has not been ours, no, nor care continversion, nor newspayer, notoriety. pers, except berhaps when we extered the martysion commonly called marriage; the glare of footlights has not been ours, no, nor flerce controversies, nor newspaper notoriety. But—we have had commanionship with a brain as good as our own, at least, and the class of little hands, the satisfaction of seeing sease and happiness in daily operation. Are they fittle hands in the satisfaction of seeing sease and happiness in daily operation. Are they and sympathy of our husbands and relegated the children to boarding schools, so that we had leisure to meet man on his own plane and prove our right to vote with him—would the world be better? If every woman was a suffragiet, would the milennium come any quick-er? And when women have a constitutional for unconstitutional) right to stand uplike men and sell their votes, on what lines, pray, is the world to be run? As a universal Oneida colony, or will we have stately, high-flown. Platonic affection? And will a miracle habies then, and girl babies fail from the skies and boy babies grow out of the earth we are surely going to trample on them then? Or does the new scheme of creation probabit children altogether and insist that any newcomers to the earth shall be clothed and educated up to the point of reading, as their entrance examination, "The Steenth Amendment to the Constitution of the United States, Giving Suffrage to Women"? Might it not be well if a little more attention was given to some of the fundamental laws of God and a little more beed paid to that very important question of human nature?

Easton, Pa., Feb. 6.

Easton, Pa., Feb. 6. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: A clinping from THE SUN states the fact that in South Dakota in 1890 the vote against woman suffrage was much larger than it was last No-vember. What the suffragist who inserted it in The

Sun failed to say is of as much or greater importance, viz., in 1880 the vole for woman suffrage was 22,972. Last November the vote for woman suffrage was 19,388, showing a loss to the woman suffrage movement of 3,374 votes Mrs. W. Winslow Crannella.

Aleany, N. Y.

FROM A REMONSTRANT.

Followed Woman Suffrage.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The Woman's Journal of Boston (suffrage organ) calls attention to the fact that the Colorado Legislature has passed a joint resolution advising the other States in the Union to adopt woman suffrage, and the writer asks that remonstrants take notice. Thus challenged, one remonstrant took notice, and the results of her

research are given here.
Colorado was admitted to the Union in 1876. and a great effort was made by the suffragists to secure the "Centennial" State. The result of their labor was the submission of the question to the people, who rejected it by a major-

ity of 7,443 in a total vote of 20,685. From the dawn of the silver agitation Colorado absorbed by it that every other principle was made subservient to it. In 1892 all parties united on free silver. The State's vote was given to Weaver, and David H. Waite, Populist, was elected Governor. The question of woman suffrage was resubmitted, and the constitutional amendment concerning it was carried by a majority of only 5,000 in a vote of 200,000. The first thing, then, that the remonstrant noticed was, that woman suffrage in Colorado was a free silver, populistic triumph, and a small one

The writer in the Woman's Journal might be challenged to prove that any marked improvements of any kind, due to the votes of women. have been made in the county affairs of Colorado-including school matters-in the past live years, during which many women have held county and school offices. She might also be challenged to deny that it was generally understood that no more women would be sent to the State Assembly, because the experiment had not proved satisfactory. With the tri-umph of the Popullat fusion of 1897 three women were returned, however. No good legislation due to woman's action has been recorded. The debate over the Age-of-Consent bill, which the women unnecessarily pressed themselves forward in presenting, was a disgrace to a civilized body of lawmakers. The Republican caucus of Arapahoe county.

history of the State, although it was presided over by a woman. At the time when Bryanism had raised the issues of financial honesty and the integrity of the Supreme Court and grave statesmen feared

At the time when Bryanism had raised the issues of financial honesty and the integrity of the Supreme Court and grave statesmen feared we were on the brink of anarchy, Colorado and her woman sulfragi-is east their votes for free silver with the abandon of a boy flying a kite. The Denver women went wild over Bryan, and told him publicly. "In 1900 we will seat you in the White House." Colorado, Idaho and Utah, woman sulfrage States, were the only ones in the West that voted uncompromisinsly the populistic and free-silver ticket in our recent fall elections. Wyoming crept back to the standard of the honest dollar.

The Legislature which gives that amazing advice to the various States was the product of voting done by fifteen different parties! Here is the list, which reads like a farce: Anti-Fusion Populist, Business Men's, Democratic, Independent Silver, Liberty Union, National Poople's, People's, Prohibition, Republican, Silver Republican, Taxpavers', Teller Silver Republican, The party emblems were said to make a variety show, capable of scarling a timid woman out of voting at all. Bears, snakes and Indians were flanked by bievelas and banners. The bitter quarrels rec vided in the official proceedings of their conventions make this an equally appropriate time for the Legislature to pass another joint resolution asking that the other States try their peculiar plan of interpreting our great motto, "E Purlius Unum"—they present such a myrial of conflicting parties all united on free silver in a State that now promises to surcious California in its output of gold. Dr. B. C. Leavitt, formerly of Maine, but for several years a resident of Denver, said in a long interview published in the Riddeford Journal: "The difference in the private views of a great portion of the men holding public positions and the opinions of those same men as expressed publicly regarding the success of woman suffrage would probably surprise Eastern neople. Not long and I sat in the Denver Club and taked for an hour with one of the highest off

by this same official, in which he extolled enthusinstically the progress of the State as a result of woman suffrage. The incident was an example of the belief that has been prevalent among leading thinkers and men in high places, that to voice their personal opinions about woman suffrage would be political suicide. They have been afraid of the consequences of publicly declaring the law giving woman the suffrage the stumbling block to progress it really is.

The Lendville Democrat of Feb. 1, referring to the action of the Legislature, says: "Alarge number of those who voted for the resolution are moral cowards, because they are not in favor of a continuance of the suffrage to women in this State, led alone extending it.

The recent action of the Colorado Legislature recalls the very suggestive fact that the Legislature of Wyoming did the same thing a few years ago; and of this, also, remonstrants want to take notice.

Wyoming was organized as a Territory in 1868. For its 18,000 square miles, largely mountainous, there were only about 0,000 inhabitants, and more than 7,000 of these were men. The "History of Woman Suffrage" says that woman suffrage was gained by the clever trick of an illiterate and discredited man who was in the chair; and Mr. Bevce, in his famous "American Commonwealth," alludes in a foot note to the same fact. In 1870 women first voted. In 1871 the Legislature repealed its Suffrage act, but the Governor worder life trial of having women jury duty; but this was given up after his stern, he-cause it proved of no advantage and was costly. The women of Wyoming accer have voted to any appreciable extent nor held any offices until a few years ago. Miss Red seems to have The women of Wyoming never have voted to any approache extent nor held any offices until a few years ago. Miss Red seems to have been the right woman in the right place as School Superintendent; but the same kind of work has been done just as well by women who have not the hallor.

when Wyoming became a State, woman suf-When Wyoming became a State, woman suf-frage become constitutional. In 1893 a con-current resolution was unanimously adopted by the Legislature which reads as follows: "Resolved, by the second Legislature of the State of Wyoming. That the possession and ex-croise of suffrage by the women in Wyoming for the past quarter of a century has wrought no harm and has done great good in many ways: that it has largely aided in banishing crime, nauserism and vice from the State. for the past quarter of a century has wrought no harm and has done great good in many ways; that it has largely aided in banlshing crime, pauperism and vice from the State, and that without any vicelent or oppressive legislation; that it has secured peaceful and orderly elections, good government and a remarkable degree of civilization and public order; and we point with pride to the fact that after twenty-five years of woman suffrage not one county in Wyoming has a poorbouse, that our jails are almost empty, and crime, except that committed by strangers in the State, is almost unknown; and, as the result of experience, we urge every civilized community on earth to enfranchise women without delay."

Very little further business was transasted by the Legislature that passed this joint compliment. Two mensures were acted on—one which prayed Congress to submit a constitutional amendment providing that United States Senators be elected by vote of the recode, and another "desiring Congress to ennet laws to restore silver to the position occupied in the currency of our country prior to the demonetization act of 1873.

We turn from reading of this American paradise to an account of it as found in the "Annual Cyclopasiin" for the previous year, and we find that the Demo-Populist Governor, under whose mild reign all these blessings are recorded, was obliged to begin that reign by climbing into the executive office through a window, which was forced onen because the acting Governor refused to step out and his party was in possession of the State House.

We further learn from the same source that, while the State House.

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Sinte with Laramie Friedrick and the model ones home to roost.

The laws of Wyoming are not the model ones we should be led to suppose. Divorce is granted for any one of eleven causes after a residence of six months. Until 1840 (twenty years after the adoption of woman suffrage) the age of consent was but fourteen years. The liquor laws are far less restrictive than our own in many respects. Gambing is legalized. After laws are far less restrictive than our own in many respects. Gambling is legalized. After mentioning fine and imprisonment as the punishment for gambling games, secton 1,460 provides that "any person may procure a license for carrying on any one of the games mentioned on payment to the Sheriff of the county the amount of fixed license." Wyoming's vote hung in the balance at the time of the silver and gold campaign, and then leaned to the silver side. If women were such a power for good why did they not the the senie in favor of the principles which the State had until then sustained and to which it returned at the late fall election?

principles which the State had until then sustained and to which it returned at the late fall election?

It is now in order for the Legislature of Utah to pass a similar joint resolution. Indeed, it is the very nick of time, for Mattle Hughes Cannon, who was elected State Senator on the free sliver ticket, running against her instand on the gold ficket for the same office, has had one vote for United States Senator, as the suffragists now boast. The practice of woman suffrage began in Utah Territory. In 1875, it was abolished by Federal statute because it was found to be sustaining polygamy. The National Woman Suffrage Association passed the following:

"Resolved: That the right of suffrage being vested in the women of Iliah by their constitutional and lawful enfranchisement and by six years of use, we denounce the proposition about to be again presented to Congress for the disfranchisement of the women of that Territory as an outrage on the freedom of thousands of legal voters and a gross intovation of vested rights; we demand the abolition of the system of numbering the ballots in order that the women may be perfectly free to votation."

ie strikingly revealed. It was nothing to the suffragists that the Government was dealing with a treacherous foe. Woman's rote in Utah was not then either a "vested or a "constitutional" right, and the reason that the Logislature handed women the ballot is evident from the following statement of Utah's Governor in 1878: "All voters must be over 21 years of age, and must have resided in the Territory six months, and in the precinct one month. If the following statement of Utah's Governor in 1878: "All voters must be over 21 years of age, and must have resided in the Territory six months and in the precipit one month. If males, they must be native-borp or naturalized citizens of the United States and taxpayers in the Territory. A female voter need not be a taxpayer, and, if a wife, widow or daughter of a native or naturalized citizen, need not herself be a native or naturalized citizen, need not herself be a native or naturalized. This is the kind of "freedom" the Suffrage Association would have helped to maintain. The numbered ballot for men is one of the safeguards of our elections in this State. Utah has come into the Union, and the Mormon Church now holds the balance of power in five States, four of which have woman suffrage. Brigham Roberts has been elected to Congress and a test case is to be made in regard to the practice of polygamy, and that Utah women were opposed to polygamy, and that they opposed Mr. Roberts because he had objected to renewing woman suffrage with Statehood, and that Mrs. Cannon was opposed to Mr. Roberts's election. That writer intimated that sithough for the present "reform" was beaten, women would eventually crush the Mormon power. Here is Mrs. Cannon's own testimony on the first subject. In the Sall Lake Hevald she said: "I am a strong believer in woman suffrage. It will help women and it will purify politics, Women are better than men. Slaves are always better than their masters. Do you refer to polygamy? was asked. 'Indeed I do not, she answered. 'I believe in polygamy. My father and mother were Mormons, and I am a Mormon. A plural wife isn't hall as much a slave as a single wife. Of course, it is all at an end now; but I think the women of Utah think with me, that we were better off in polygamy." "Sixty per cent. of the voters of this State are women. We control the State. "Sixty per cent. of the voters of this State are women. We control the State. "Show as a single wife. Of course, it is all at an end now; but I thin held in 1893, was the most disgraceful in the The night is getting dark. to have no more than a certain amount of children, and the mothers of the land can live as they ought to live."

to have no more than a certain amount of children, and the mothers of the land can live as they ought to live."

The women of Utah have the secret ballot. It is not likely that any "Gentile" woman voted for Roberts. The Mormon women could have defeated him even if every Mormon and every "Gentile" man had voted for him. Not only that, but when, in the convention that nominated him, one woman spoke against him because of his attitude on suffrage, she was silenced, and Mr. Roberts received an ovation from the other women present. Mrs. Cannon was an enthusiastic worker for him. In regard to the test case she said: "It may result in Congress saying: 'This is a question that does not concern us. Settle it at home among yourselves."

Let those who do not believe or do not realize that woman suffrage, as well as Mormonism, that introduced it, is a menace to this republic, pause and consider what all this trickey in these States means. Woman politicians may not become statesmen, but they do appear capable of becoming accomplished lobbylists.

A REMONSTRANT.

MR. DEPEW AND THE GREEK WOMEN.

His Description of Their Low Intellectual

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir : According to the reports of a very interesting address made a few weeks ago by Mr. Chauncey M. Depew before the Women's College Club, he drew a very dark picture of the mental condition of woman in the ancient Greek period before and at the time of Socrates, and also tried to show that Socrates himself had a low opinion of women and thought them all incapable of any mental equality with himself, and generally conveyed the impression that only in our day have women had any opportunity for high mental or artistic culture or for any equality with men in this direction.

Now, since these propositions involve serious errors, and are not in accordance with historical data in either myth or fact, they should not be allowed to pass uncorrected. I would therefore, remind Mr. Depew, so far as myth is concerned, that, to the ancient Greek, Wisdom or Intellectuality was itself represented by a woman-the goddess Pallas or Minervaand, as to fact, that Socrates has himself confessed that he was instructed by a woman and had a great opinion of her mental power.

Thus, in the time of Sappho, for example, about 600 B. C., it would seem that women certainly were able to have their fling in a pretty liberal style, which our day will find it hard to equal. In that delightful little volume on Sappho by Mr. Henry Thornton Wharton, he

Sappho by Mr. Henry Thornton Wharton, he gives a picture of woman's position in those golden day-so brilliant that it almost dayzles us to contemplate it. Just look at this account taken from pages 13 to 15 in the work cited:

The customs of the Zellans permitted more social and domestic freedom to their women; than was common in Greece. While mixing freely with male society, they were highly educated, and accustomed to express their sentiments to an extent unknown class he in the sentiments to an extent unknown class he in the sentiments to an extent unknown class he in the sentiments to an extent unknown class he is the sentiments to an extent unknown class he is the sentiments to an extent unknown class he is the sentiments to an extent unknown class he is the sentiment of presery and music. They formed clube for the cultivation of presery and music. They studied the art of beauty and sought to refine metrical forms and diston. Nor did they confine themselves to the scientific side of art. Unrestrained by nublic opinion and passionate for the leasuifful, they cultivated their senses and emotions and developed their wildest possions. All the luxuies and elecances of life which that climate and the rich valleys of Leabos could afferd were at their of spessal. Here follows a daring release of a strictic paradice, which I omit. When we read their poems we seem to have

in the paems of Southo that suprame art lends solemnity and grandeur to the expression of unmiticated passion.

If we now consider the case of Socrates and woman, we will find that in his day, about 450 B. C., there were at least some women who had attained great intellectual eminence in men's eyes, and so far from it being the fact, as Mr. Depew has alleged, that the attitude of Socrates was one of "lofty superiority," and that in his orlpion woman "could not understand," and that he "thought all women (mentally) impossible," &c., the facts seem to be the very reverse. It is possible that this might have been his attitude to Xantippe individually, but it certainly was not his attitude to all women, In the time of Socrates there flourished one of the most remarkable women that ever lived. Diotim of Mantineia, a priestess and a Pythagorean philosopher—and Socrates confesses that he sat at her feet and got from her some of his deepest and most sublime ideas in the philosophy of love, beauty, divinity and immortality. Here, then, we have the fact that confesselly one of the greatest intellects that ever existed among men was instructed by a woman, and she evidently an original thinker and teacher! Socrates at the feet of the woman, Diotima! Surely here is one of the greatest compliments, founded on fact, that womankind could possibly have read to them; and how is it that the gallant at d witty Depew missed this point in his talk to the College Club? There would have been more fluttery in this to the college women than there was in all else he said in his talk to the gallant at dwitty Depew missed this point in his talk to the College Club? There would have been more fluttery in this to the college women than there was in all else he said in his efforts to ingratuate himself with them by disparaging or slandering Socrates and his alleged idea of woman.

iden of woman.

B. turning to Jowett's translations of Plato's "Semposium" any one can see how much there is in the assertion of Mr. Denew as to Socrates and woman and whether Socrates actually held his intellect to be "loftly superior" to that of a woman. I will content myself with a fragment from the "Symposium" to illustrate my point:

my point:

And now I will take my leave of you and rehearse the tale of love which I heard once upon a time from Dotima of Mantineta, who was a wise women in this and many other branches of knowledge. She was the same who deferred the plague of Athera ten years by a sacrifice and was my instructress in the art of love.

Here follow many pages, in which Socrates describes the profound and beautiful doctrines a large that the type of the profound and in which he evinces the greatest respect and deference for her intellect and character. He closes with this paragraph:

agraph:

Such, Phedrus—and I speak not only to you, but
to all men—were the words of Distina, and I am
persuaded of their truth. And being persuaded of
them, I try to persuade others that in the attainment of this end human nature will not easily find
a better helper than Love. And, therefore, also, I
say that every man ought to honor him as I myself
thonor him, and walk in his ways and exhort others
to do the same, even as I praise the power and spirit
of here, according to the measure of my ability, now
and ever.

Now I, think we have seen enough in these

and ever.

Now, I think we have seen enough in these little glimpses to prove that Mr. Depew's description of the position of women in ancient Greece and the mental attitude of Secrates to a series of the second way somewhat distorted. Mod-Greece and the mental attitude of Socrates toward woman was somewhat distorted. Modern women have every reason to be well satisfied with the position conched by women in the days of Sapphe and with what Socrates thought of the capacities of woman's intellect from his own experience with it in the case of the great Piotinn.

I hope, therefore, that modern women will not forget what Socrates and the old pagans have done for them, and that Mr. Denew will set Socrates right with the women of America the next time he has occasion to address them.

BROOKLYN, Feb. 4. Chas. M. Higgins.

'We call this," said the middle-aged man. as he stood looking out at the heavily falling snow, "an old-fashioned snowstorm, as though POEMS WORTH READING.

Working at Night. A Bong of the Longshoreman. The ship is breathing hard,

eathing hard. She is grosning, she is foaming, and she wants to get away. Bo work! there, fellows,

An' pile the stuff in quick. Oh! she's striving and she's driving, but this means extra pay. So work! there, fallows, Till your throats are parched and thick,

For she's striving and she's driving, but this mean The gas is fisring bright, Flaring bright. There's a rushing and a crushing with the trucks

and men and things. We are pushing up the cases, And we're standing them inside And every man is working as he sings, as he sings, And we're pushing up the cases And, c-r-r-ash ! we let them slide,

And every man is working as he sings. The wind is blowing cold,

Blowing cold.

There's a stamping and a tramping-as we work and push and roll.
We are straining ev'ry musels, For the ship must get away, And ev'ry man is striving for to reach a certain goal,

And we're straining ev'ry muscle, And that means extra pay. Oh! you'll hear the glasses clinking—and that is our goal !

Men are aweating, men are fretting-ohl the trucks are coming slow. Oh, the passengers are fretting That the ship'll never start.

Oh! they're worrying and fretting that the ship'll never go. But the longshoremen are sweating. Oh! it's warming up the heart; But they're waiting, waiting, waiting to hear the

Yoho! the work is done, Work is done. With a hissing and a blowing, the ship is gone at

Oh! we're feeling pretty tired, But the ship is gone away, And to-morrow we'll be resting, and—the devil take the past!

For to-night we'll be a-drinking. For we're getting extra pay. Oh, to-night we'll be a-spresing and a-drinking hard and fast. JAMES OPPERHEIM,

Weary Waggles's Wit. Tramp Waggles, strolling on alone, Found lying in his path a stone. He pondered o'er the circumstance If fortune placed it there or chance, And then bethought him of a plan For nourishing the inner man. He sought a farmhouse near the place. And, with want pictured in his face, Requested in a pleading tone The privilege to cook the stone, With ample water boiling hot He placed the stone within the pot Thanks, if you will, a pinch of salt, And pepper also while I halt. These condiments will season it And soften up the stone a bit. If you can spare that marrow bone Twill add a flavor to the stone. A little pone or crust of bread Is good for cobblestones, 'tie said; Or scrap of meat will sometimes aid Stone soup when it is rightly made. This miracle I pray conceal; See, this small stone provides a meal And they who nature's secrets know

STILLWATER, Mind. A Twentieth Century Lyris.

Need never plough nor reap nor sow

From the Boston Budget, Tell me, mighty-minded maiden, With an intellect divine, Are you, science-crowned marvel, Psychologically mine? Does your registering apparatus Note the waves of my delight. When my visual end organs Of your optics get a sight?

Your medulia oblongata Distributes your sensor Distributes your sensor force,
Does sensation of my meaning
Through your cortex pierce perforce Introspect your inmost being, Does your consciousness not sway With empirical relection Or intuitional play?

Wondrous being, problem-laden, All my carnest pleadings bless, With an auditory fusion, Speak a calm, reflective "Yes." MARY P. NIZON.

The Household. From the Pall Mall Gazette. Lifts up its everlasting doors for me. And some of these are celled With raming swords, as for some hero's home; And some for neary souls that long did roam Are soft be-cushloned; And some are set in green and lilled field. But fairest of them all Are those great houses whereout laughing eyes From nursery windows look, and sounds arise of little voices Holding within ef-rnal festival;

And flying glimpses gleam Of nutbrown locks, of golden curly head, Of innocent floweret faces, hands outspread And little feet that dance across my dream; And rounded rosy limbs
Through cloudy currains glance and disappear;
And tiny songs, and prattle sweet to hear,
And lovely laughter,
Ring softly out, and baby mirth o'erbrims. And there at last I know
The barren woman shall keep house some day,
A joyful mother of children; and shall say,
Sobbing with gladness.
"Past all my hopes, why hast Thou blessed me so?

The Snowbound Prospector.

From the Denver Evening Post.

The winds may how! and the enows may fall and the frost on the pilons gleam.

And the hand of winter with key of ice may lock the flow of the stream.

The cold gray clouds of forbidding face may hide the sun from my sight, and the hungry wolves with despairing how!s add cheerlessness to the night. The Snowbound Prospector.

And the hungry wolves with despairing hows add cheerlessness to the night.

But there's cheer for me in the ruddy glow of the fire on my cabin hearth.

And the snapping sparks from the dry pine logs seem crackles of flery march.

And I toss a defaunt laugh at care and the tempests that 'round me sing,'
For aslong as I've got my bacon and beans and my
pipe am I not a king? There's never a care from the outer world can reach me to mar my rest.

There's never a trouble born of earth to harrow my brawny breast.

brawny breast,
And my sonus ring out on the solitude of this mountain pass as I wait

For the warming breath of the spring to come and open the snow-locked gate.

The smoke from my chimney floats away like a bride veil over the peaks.

Till torn to shrede by the key breath of the breeze in its sportive freaks,
And the snow-wrapped crass with the echoing notes of my laugh of defiance ring.

For as long as I have my bacon and beans and my pipe am I not a king!

pipe am I not a king?

When the blizzard lulis and the sun peeps out on the creat of a drift I stand,
And I comman space with a sweeping glance, and my spirits with pride expand
As I think of the toiling slaves penned up in the cities 'way over there

While I am as free as the winds that toes the threads of my tangled hair.
I envy not yonder pampered lords, the pale-faced princes of wealth,
For the life blood pulsing within my veins is hot with the glow of health.
I crave not the pleasures and luxuries which the power of gold as bring.

For as long as I have my bacon and beans and my pipe am I not a king?

My only neighbors assail my ears with their voicines.

pipe am I not a king?

My only neighbors assail my ears with their voicings of envious hate.

The bobcat squalis a protesting cry in the ear of its snaring mate.

The mountain iton with angry growls looks down from his rocky lair.

As he emits at the scent of my steaming food on the breast of the icy sir.

The geant gray wolf licks its hungry chops and howls at the smoke which curis.

From the snappine breast of my glowing fire in wreathing, fantastic whirls.

And I hear it all, and my songs flow out with a lord-lice, merrier ring.

And I hear it all, all d my some now out with a lordlier, merrier ring.

For I feel with my basen and beans and pipe of the
mountain world I'm the king.

When the sun has gone and the daylight dies and the
sombre veiling of night
O'er my nountain kingdom has settled down, in the
genial cheery light genial cheery light
Of the glowing logs in the broad fireplace in my
blanketed bed life
And follow the wreaths from my old cob pipe with a
large and care free eye.
I dream of the day when the snow king's hand will he disfranchisement of the women of that ferritory as an outrage on the freedom of the run of snowsterns we have rewarders were housands of legal voters and a gross innovation of vested rights; we demand the aboltion of the system of numbering the ballots in order the system of numbering the ballots in order the when we were voting. But I rection that the women may be perfectly first to votable they choose, without supervision or distance. The is a few when the same their the rection that when the system of ment of ment of ment of her will the days in flight be driven by later as a significance of the days in flight be driven by later as a significance of the days in flight be driven by later as a significance of the days in flight be driven by later as a significance of the days in flight be driven by later as a significance of the days in flight be driven by later as a significance of the day when the sector when the same that and say and sare free eye. I dream of the day when the sector when the same that and say and sare free eye.

And reliew the weather may an object the run my and cot pipe with a large and the day when the sector when the same that and say and sare free eye. I dream of the day when the sector when the se

Lest the readers of this paper should be misled by a personal attack on

"STORY OF FRANCE,"

we quote from an

AUTHORITATIVE OPINION

of that book from this week's issue of LITERATURE, the only high-class literary journal of its kind in America:

"THERE IS AMPLE ROOM FOR A WORK WRITTEN ON THE LINES WHICH MR. WATSON HAB
LAID DOWN FOR HIMSELF, FOR HIS PURPOSE IS TO GIVE A CLEAR NARRATIVE OF THE GRADUAL DEVELOPMENT OF A GREAT PEOPLE, WITH NO ATTEMNT TO FILL IN EVERY DETAIL

"MR. WATSON HAS NOT ONLY DONE A WORK THAT WAS WORTH THE DOING, BUT HE HAS
DOME IT, FOR THE MOST PART, EXCEPLINGLY WELL.

"BE HAS GIVEN US A HIGHLY INTERPETING BOOK UPON GNE OF THE MOST FASCINATING
THEMES OF HISTORY, AN HISTORICAL DRAMA OF WHICH THE INTERPST STEADILY GROWS
FROM THE HUMBLE BEGINNING OF THE NATION TO THE CONSUMATION.

"WE SHALL LOOK WITH GREAT INTEREST FOR THE PUBLICATION OF THE DESCRIPTION OF
THE TRAGIC EVENTS OF THE REIGN OF LOUIS XVI. AND THE YET MORE THRILLING EVENTS
WHAT FOLLOWED THE KING'S DEVALPTATION, ASSURED THAT THE STORY WILL BE WELL AND
IMPRESSIVELY TAUGHT.

"MR. WATSON IS LIVELY, ALERT, AND FORCIBLE. IP HOMER HAS BEEN SAID SOMETIMES TO
NOD WE HAVE NOT COME ACROSS A SENTENCE THAT EVIDENCES ANY SIMILAR WEAKNESS ON
THE PART OF THE AUTHOR IN THE VOLUME BEFORE US.

"THE ATORY OF FRANCE IS THE FRUIT OF GREAT RESEARCH, AND IS A CONSCIENTIOUS
AND THOROUGHLY BREADABLE PRESENTATION OF A GREAT THEME." THE LE SONS IT TEACHES
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AND THOROUGHLY PREADABLE PRESENTATION OF A GREAT THEME." THE WORLD MASTERS THEM."—Literature, Pebruary 10th, 1899.

If the book readers of this paper still have any doubt as to the value of

If the book readers of this paper still have any doubt as to the value of

Mr. Watson's "Story of France"

for their reading, let them send to

THE MACMILLAN COMPANY,

66 Fifth Avenue, New York, for a circular of the book, giving a dozen or more first-class authoritative opinions of the value and interest of the volume.

OUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

Kindly inform me how the Tammany Society came by the tiger. W. S. T. The tiger, as an attribute of Tammany, dates from the time of Tweed's downfall. He had been foreman of Engine No. 6 of the old Volunteer Fire De-partment, which engine company carried a stuffed tiger on its engine. Nast, in his cartoons against the ring, probably had the engine company's tiger in mind, and because of Tweed's prominence in the engine company and in Tammany symbolized the

When was the law framed making election day the first Tuesday after the first Mosalay in November, and why the first Tuesday after Monday? Is first any meaning to it?

Jim.

For many years the election in this State was held on the first Monday, Toesday and Wednesday of November. In 1842 the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November (the present election day) was appointed by law. This was the middle of the original three days. Monday wasn't chosen, probably because if it had been, voters in the large country townships would have had to travel on Sunday to reach the polls on Monday; Tuesday was taken because its average of convenience to voters was greater than that of either Monday or Wednesday.

Please state when the new Court House was built in New York; whether it was under Tammany Hall management or not; how much it cost and was was apent for furniture, flatures, &c. J. B.

The County Court House was begun in 1861 on the plans of John Kellum. In 1864 Tweed and the inner ring of Tammany took it in hand and kept it until their fall. The building cost \$10,000 000, of which at least \$7,000,000 was stolen; the carpets, safes, &c., cost the city about as much again. Tweed and his associates stole about \$14,000,000.

When and under what condition were postage stamps used as currency during the civil war? R. B. S.

At the beginning of the war, after specie pay ments had been suspended, as there was no small change, postage stamps, either singly or pasted on paper, passed as change for a time. The first fractional currency," a ten-cent paper piece, bore on its face the representation of five two-cent stamps, and that fractional currency was called 'stamps' colloquially.

Did the Pope of Rome, during the civil war of 1861, issue a statement 'hat he was in favor of the Southern cause and thereby cause about one-half of the Sixty-ninth Regiment to desert? JAMES CONNELLY.

the Republic" (which can only walking on the Sea of Galilee) "borne" for "born," thus: In the beauty of the lilies Christ was borne across

With a glory in his bosom that transfigures you

"Born" is the way Mrs. Howe wrote it.

1. How many regiments of United States regulars went to Cuba in the Fifth Army Corps? 2. What losses in killed and wounded did the Spanish Army sustain during the fighting on the 1st and 2d of July.

R. McC. 1. First Division; First Brigade-Sixth Infantry. Sixteenth Infantry; second Brigade-Second, Tenth and Twenty-first Infantry; Third Brigade-Ninth, Thirteenth and Twenty-fourth Infantry. Second Division: First Brigade—Eighth and Twenty-second Infantry: Second Brigade - First, Fourth and Twenty-fourth Infantry: Third Brigade - Twelfth, Seventh and Seventeenth Infantry. Cavalry Division: First Brigade -Third, Sixth and Ninth Cavalry; Second Brigade-First and Tenth Cavalry: Artillery Brigade-Light Batteries E and K. First Artillery: A

Batteries G and H. Fourth Artillery; K and M. Fifth Artillery. 2. There are no official figures. G. O. P.—The Philippines made no direct pecuniary returns to Spain. C. M. Wells,-The French Navy is the second

strongest in the world.

and F. Second Artillery; F. Third Artillery; B and F. Fourth Artillery; D and F. Fifth Artillery; Foot

Al Wilson,-Robert E. Pattison was Governor o Pennsylvania in 1883-87 and in 1891-95. L. R.-Thomas Moore graduated from Trinity Col-

lege in 1798; he was a Roman Catholic.

Flower's term as Governor ended was practically nothing. Mrs. L. Ashe.-Paul Leicester Ford is a Brooklyn ite; John Fox is a Kentuckian, and Benjamin Swift

is an Englishman. E. A. Fisher. - The British court is called the court of St. James because St. James's Palace, London, is its official headquarters.

W. A. Doran.-The Post Office Department has not paid expenses since 1883, when the rates of postage A. Jefferson Levy .- "Twelve o'clock M." means the

expression is wrong; "M." or "12 o'clock" is better. A. D. Cook.-The Hon, David Leventritt was not and is not a member of the Association of the Bar of the City of New York.

middle of the day or the middle of the night. The

A. F. G .- Can you tell me the name of the author and where I can purchase the poem the first verse of which is: "Old Bipton is a Yankee town, Among the fair green mountains?" P. F. R. Dodge,-The United States has never used

explosive projectiles in its small arms; no country but Great Britain has done so, and Great Britain only used them sgainst savage tribes. M. Mcl. Smith .- There is no medical school that is an "evening school" in the same sense that a law school or a high school is. Medical schools as a rule

have their lectures in the morning and afternoon, and between whiles and in the evening the students study chemistry and dissection and attend clinics and quizzes, and while they're resting study their text books. Charles Knower.-The expression that a State can-

didate" would come" or " had come to the Harlem" with a certain vote meant at first that the counties of the State north of the Harlem River had given him a certain vote. Later the term was limited to the fiftysix counties of the State excepting New York, Kings, Queens and Richmond, although half of New York county was north of the Harlem.

THE WITCH VILLAGE

A Name That Keeps the Memory of Three Old Women Fresh in Pennsylvania.

HEXENSHDED'L, Pa., Feb. 11 .- Possibly this in he only settlement in the United States that has for its name "witch village," for that is the meaning of the Pennsylvania German word Hexonshded'l. The village is a century old and the practices which gave it its name are nearly as old. A man 92 years of age, a former resident of the neighborhood, gave this version of the origin of the name:

"It must have been seventy-five years ago." he said, "when we young men heard of a poli-tician who came down from Lebanon to consult a woman on the mountain side as to whether he was going to be elected. The old woman told her visitor that he would win, but would die before he was in office three moons: and as true as I live it came to pass.

"Most people are too young to remember that. That old woman was then 70 years of age. She wandered all over South Mountain. She bad a dead cheek. That is to say, she had a mark that was said to be the print of a witch below her left eye. Wherever a witch touches the flesh dies. She said she received her mark on the night she became a witch, and ever thereafter she, too, had the power of putting a blight upon living flesh wherever she touched it. She had two female friends, middle aged. It is safe to say they had never read or even heard of Shakespeare, but when together on the hill in the moonlight, with their canes and hoods, they resembled for all the world the three witches in 'Macbeth.' These women knew the Bible from end to end; that is to say, everything in the Old and the New Testament that in any way related to the black art. People were afraid of her and her companions. They were glad enough to let them alone, just so they'd be let alone and not have a spell placed upon them. Why, I well remember a spell placed on a girl for twenty-one months. All that time she could not get out of a chair. Finally the father of the girl came down from the mountain one day and met one of the witches at a spring. He determined to face Southern cause and ther-by cause about one-usit of the Sixty-minth Regiment to desort?

The Pope did nothing of the sort. Half of the Sixty-minth did not desort. More than a thousand of its men were killed, wounded and taken prisoners, and the Sixty-minth lost more men in action than any other New York regiment.

1. What year was Tweed tried and convicted at the General Sessions? 2. Who was the prosecuting officer? 3. Did Horatic Seymour ever run for Assembly in New York city and on what ticket? Washe then defeated and, if so, by whom? 4. What years was Thomas C. Fields in the State Senste? 5. When did Fields leave New York city for Canada? R. R. R.

1. In November, 1873; the trial, however, was in 1871, against Thomas Crisp Fields; he ran on the featen in 1864 and 1865. 5. In October, 1872, just before his trial was to come on.

I would suggest to "A. F. G." a plausible interpretation of the lines of Mrs. Howe's "Battle Hymn of the Republic" (which can only refer to Christ's walking on the Sea of Galilee) by substituting "borne" for "born," thus:

Witches at a spring. He determined to face her. She was dipping water into a wash-belict, and the volunteered to carry the boiler, and he volunteered to carry the boiler, and he volunteered to carry the boiler, and the volunteered to carry the boiler, and he volunteered to carry the boiler, and the volunteered to carry the boiler and the whole family mean ner under the hill to her but, which has long since quantle did not nearly manner, made a couple of signs by swinging her arms and exclaimed. She's well and strong a hymn, for the gir her. She was dipping water into a washit. She sent word to one of the witches on the hillside that if the spell was not removed the hags would have to quit the neighborhood. That night the family heard an unearthly yell. Looking out of the window on the moonlit snow scene they could see nothing human or devil. The next bake day that oven was all right.

"Mysterious tapping of farm bells at midnight was common. My grandfather took me along on the wagon once and we met one of the old women on the level of the hill now known as the Texter farm. My grandfather spoke to her as we drove past. What were you doing with our bell last night? he asked. The old women laughed as if she understood it all and answered: I was out for a frolic. She pretended she could send her spirit from her body; that it would take the shape of a bat or something and go gadding about a night from place to place, doing all sorts of pranks. The next morning my grandfather sent her a small bag of tye flour and a few rounds of lard, so as not to have her ill will. It was a common thing for the farmers to send for one or all these women to look at a sick cow, horse or pig, or to look over a bad field of young wheat, or to inspect anything that appeared wrong on the farm, just to ask their advice. One farmer a half century ago was a collector of Indian relies. He gave one of the old women a sack of cornomeal to take along home. Look in the corniled to-morrow in row three times three times three; she shouted. The farmer did so out of curiosity, and was astonished to find a few dozen fine relies, fresh from the ground, as if they had arisen during the night. "Of course, all this flood of black art and witchery a hundred years ago made a deep impression on the neople. The Christian Course grew and became strong, but marked traces of witchery is suitcher the spell of some witch of their neighborhood. Whether he believes in witchery or not, he prescribes for them."

From the Cincinnati Commercial Tribuns.

A foolbardy act by George Sherwood, a colored man living at 2108 Giadstone avenue, came near costing him his life yesterday morning. Sherwood is employed by Hils, the rag and iron dealer, and one day last week, while sorting out a lot of second-hand goods, found an old-style twenty-pound shell of the style used in the civil war. He took the shell home, and yesterday conceived the tiea of getting the lead out of it by placing the shell in a stove that was in the kitchen at his home.

Another colored mun was present when Sherwood built the fire and placed the shell in the ashran under the fire. He warned Sherwood that it would explode and left the room, but Sherwood laughed at the man's fears and sat down in front of the stove to watch the lead melt. He did not have long to wait, for as the fire heated the shell it exploded with sufficient force to wreek the entire kitchen. The stove was blown into small pleers, every window in the house broken, and Sherwood burnt about the face and hands. His eyes are so badly injured that it may affect his sight. A plece of the stove also struck him on the shoulder, injuring it sewerely. The chair on which Sherwood was sliting was shattered so that nothing but a few small sticks were left.

While one of the neighbors went after Dr. Prue another turned in an alarm of fire, but when the department arrived the blaze had been extinguished. After Sherwood had been fixed up he told what he had done and said there is another shell at Hilss place, and anybody wanting it could have it. That the may was not blown to pleess or even fatally injured is remarkade, as the force of the explosion shook the buildings in the neighborhood. From the Cincinnati Commercial Tellune.

Under Arrest in North Carolina. From the Fauetteville Observer,

Prom the Fauelteville Observer.

One day last week, about twelve miles from town, two negroes. James Ray and John Alston, became involved in a quarrel over a game of cards, which resulted in the cutting to pieces and death of Alston by Ray. The latter made his escape and had not been heard of outil vesteriny about duck, when a party of four men, all colored, were seen descending Haymount Hill. Three men walked abreast in front, the middle man being bound from head to foot with ropes, and the two off men held other ropes which were securely altached to the much-roped man. The fourth negro brought up the rear with a shotigun, held ready for instant use. Thus they marched through the streets of a much-astonished city to the jail and delivered their prisoner over to Jailer Pigford.